

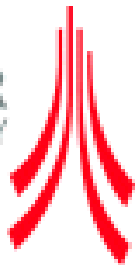
A new implementation of Dynamic TOPMODEL

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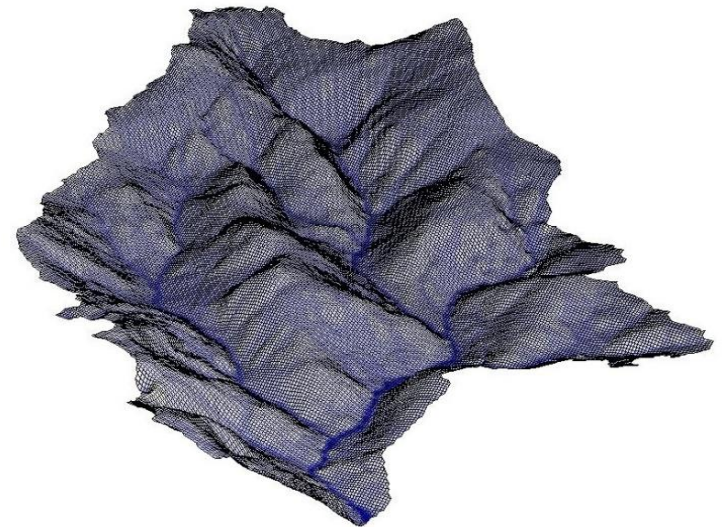
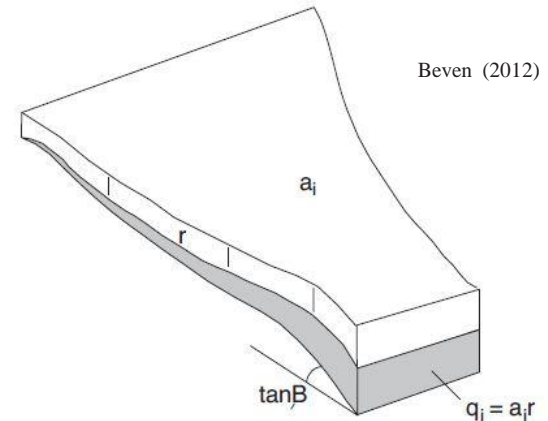
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TOPMODEL (Beven and Kirkby 1979)

Key model assumption:

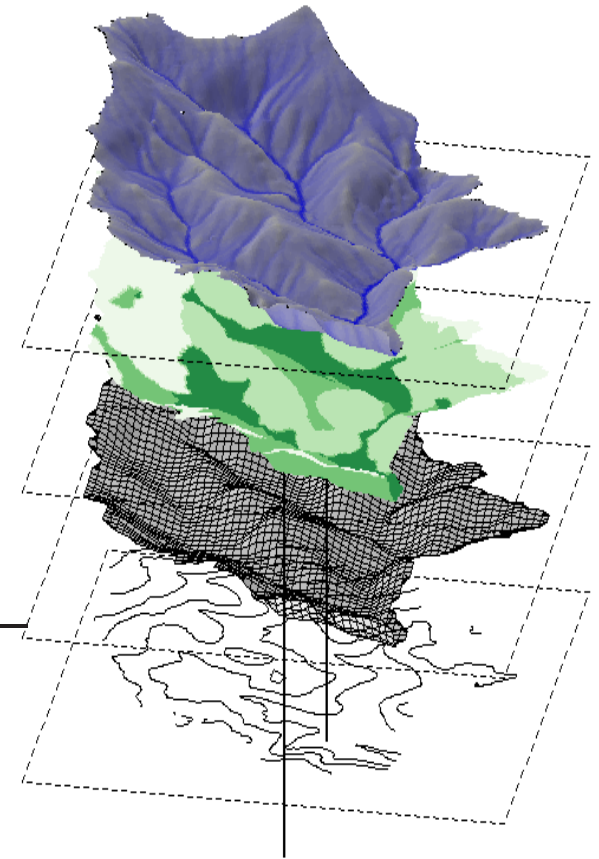
- Water table shape as if quasi-steady recharge for current local discharge allows prediction of saturated areas
- Exponential transmissivity profile leads to topographic index of hydrological similarity, as $\ln(a/\tan(\beta))$
- **Suitable only for frequently-wetted catchments with relatively thin soils and moderate slopes**



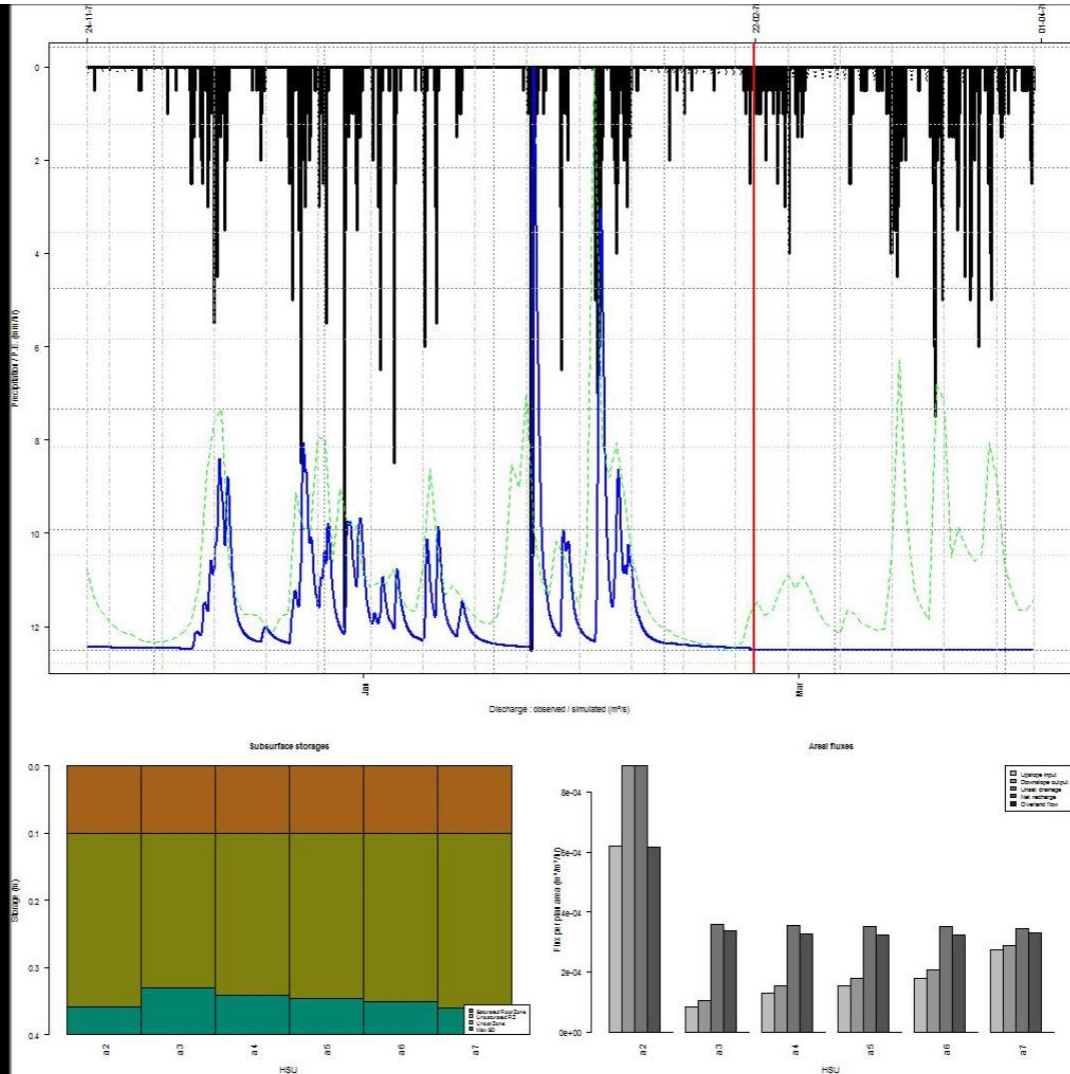
Digital River Network, and DEM: Brandt,,
Robinson, Finch, (2004) , downloaded from
CEH Information Gateway www.ceh.ac.uk

Dynamic TOPMODEL (Beven and Freer, 2001)

- How does Dynamic TOPMODEL improve on the original TOPMODEL?
- Extends concept of catchment discretisation
- Limiting storage deficit for downslope flow SD_{max}
- Simulates dried upslope areas and variable contributing areas
- Make use of overlays of contributing area, slope, soil type etc in defining response units – use to identify HSUs with catchment-specific features
- New open source coding in R



What have we done so far?



Wye calibration run
Area = 10.5 km²
Observed flows at Cefn Brwyn gauging station (crump weir)

Period: 1/10/77 – 1/4/78

7 HSU groups, discretised according to TWI plus channel network identified from DRN

SRZ_{max}, maximum root zone storage = 0.1 m

ln(T₀), saturated transmissivity = 3 m²/hr

m, decline in transmissivity with depth to water table = 0.005m

SR_{init}, initial root zone storage = 0m

T_d, vertical drainage time delay in unsat zone = 20 hr/m

S_{max}, max storage deficit = 3m

Thank you – questions?

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trust

References

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